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SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING DECLINES LIMIT WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

South Carolina's total Nonfarm Wage and Salary employment had a smaller than usual gain of 2,200 in September with reductions in Manufacturing mainly responsible for this development. Total employment stood at 1,168,000, a gain of 23,000 over the year-ago level.

Seasonal gains in Government were partly offset by the atypical loss in Manufacturing along with seasonal downturns in other industry divisions.

Government employment rose 8,500 as fall term hiring in state and local schools, colleges, and universities intensified. State Government added 3,200 to payrolls and Local Government filled 5,900 positions.

The 2,000 decline in Manufacturing was definitely atypical for September. Durable and Nondurable Goods shared about equally in the decline. Reduced business activity was credited for the decline which was in the form of losses of 100 to 300 scattered throughout Durable and Nondurable Goods industries.

Normal seasonal declines occurred in Construction, Retail Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Services.

Construction fell 1,800 as building activity tapered off with the approach of the fall season. The summer months are typically months of peak building activity with warm weather more conducive to outside work and an increase in available labor in the form of students seeking summer jobs.

Retail Trade registered a decline of 700 with seasonal layoffs in resort areas of the state accounting for most of the losses.

The decline of 600 in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was largely caused by layoffs of temporary employees hired for the summer months.

Seasonal hiring in private educational institutions was more than offset by layoffs in Hotels and Other Lodging Places and in Amusement and Recreation Services mainly in resort areas of the state. These developments caused a decline of 1,200 in Services.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal losses in agricultural employment more than offset gains made in the nonfarm wage and salary sector lowering September employment 3,000 from the previous month. Unemployment in the State continued its downward trend dropping 1,100 from August further reflecting strength in the South Carolina labor market. The losses in employment and unemployment together lowered the labor force 4,100 to 1,335,500. The unemployment rate averaged 4.7% of the labor force compared to 4.8% in August.

Unemployment should move upward in the coming months as construction and agricultural activities slow during the fall and winter months. High interest rates and continued economic uncertainity will make the degree of increase hard to determine.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1979 2/	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Net and Percent Change from August 1979 Net	August 1979 Percent	September 1978 Net	September 1978 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1335.5	1339.6	1309.5	- 4.1	- 0.3	+26.0	+ 2.0
Total Employment 3/	1272.9	1275.9	1240.6	- 3.0	- 0.2	+32.3	+ 2.6
Total Unemployment	62.6	63.7	68.9	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 6.3	- 9.1
Percent Unemployed	4.7	4.8	5.3	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

NATION'S THIRD QUARTER ECONOMY GOOD....BUT?

The third quarter of the year saw an upswing in the Nation's economy ending on a positive note in September.

The composite of key indicators of future economy activity, which has been behaving erratically, climbed 0.8% in September, the steepest rise since the 0.9% increase in April 1978. Retail sales were up 2.2% following a 3.3% gain in August. Industrial output rose 0.5% after a revised 0.9% drop in August and a slim rise of 0.1% in July. New orders for nondefense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, rose 5.3% after climbing 4.6% in August, but falling 0.7% in July. Housing starts, which rose 4.0% in September, recorded the second strongest rate for the year during that month. Permits gained 5.0% reaching the highest rate for the year.

Personal income was up a moderate 0.6%, about average for recent months, but still below increases in the consumer price index which continues upward at double-digit figures. The rise in September matched the increase of 1.1% in August.

In spite of this relatively good showing by the Nation's economy these improvements are viewed as temporary with many economists still forecasting a downturn in business activity. Recent credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve are expected to add to existing recessionary pressures, adding another inflationary element to what the future holds.

WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS RISE

September's average weekly hours for Manufacturing Production Workers increased about a full hour gaining 0.9 hours to 41.3. Both Durable and Nondurable Goods contributed to this longer workweek. In the Hard Goods sector the workweek was extended 0.7 hours to 41.1. A healthy 3.4 hour rise in Electric and Electronic Equipment, and a moderate 0.6 hour rise in Machinery, Except Electrical were the major contributors to this increase. Instruments and Related Products and Furniture and Fixtures recorded no change in hours worked over the month.

Because of longer scheduled workweeks in Food and Kindred Products (+1.4 hours), Textile Mill Products (+1.2 hours) and Chemical and Allied Products (+0.7 hours), average weekly hours in the Soft Goods sector of Manufacturing rose 0.9 hours to 41.3. All Soft Goods industry groups except Printing and Publishing recorded large to moderate increases.

Nationally, the manufacturing workweek increased 0.2 hours to 40.2 as Durable and Nondurable Goods rose 0.2 hours and 0.1 hours, respectively.

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers rose $.04 in September mainly on the strength of increases in premium pay for overtime hours worked. Increased overtime in Furniture and Fixtures, Fabricated Metal Products and Electric and Electronic Equipment was largely the cause of the $.07 rise in Durable Goods hourly earnings.

Nondurable Goods earnings rose $.03 to $5.23 as all industry groups, except Food and Kindred Products which declined $.05, registered increased hourly earnings. Among the various industries, the more notable increases occurred in Textile Finishing Except Wool (+$.09) and Paper and Allied Products (+$.06).

Average hourly earnings on the National level, spurred by an $.11 gain in Durable Goods and a $.06 increase in Nondurable Goods, rose $.10 to $6.79.

ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS DECLINE

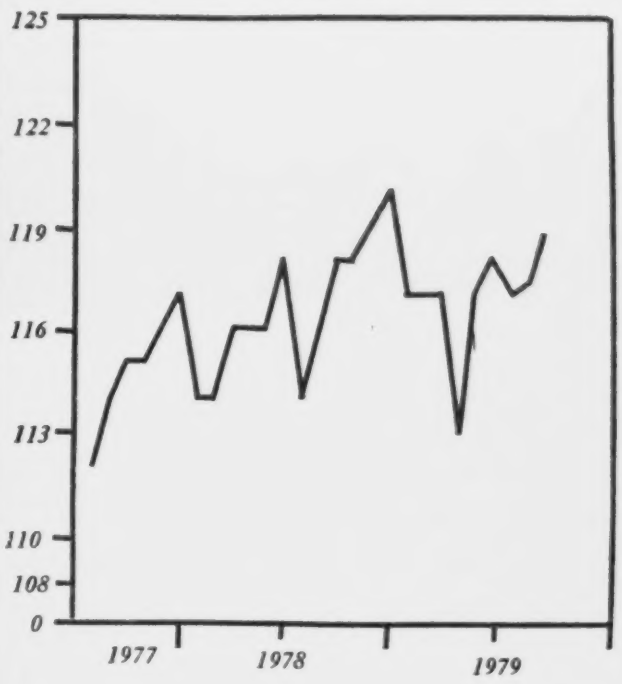
Manufacturing total accessions and total separations rates declined in September with Durable and Nondurable Goods both less than one month ago. Reduced quits rates in Durable and Nondurable Goods plus declines in layoffs in the Nondurable Goods sector of Manufacturing caused a drop of 15 per thousand in total Manufacturing separations. Quits in Durable Goods were down 13 per thousand with all Durable Goods industries registering declines. Nondurable Goods quits fell nine per thousand with nearly all component industries declining. Declining quits rates in September is probably a reflection of eroding confidence in the economy and in the probability of finding another job.

Layoffs in the Nondurable Goods sector of Manufacturing fell four per thousand as employment stabilized. During July and August, many establishments have partial or complete temporary layoffs or shutdowns as employers temporarily slow or stop production in order to accomplish style changes or to provide vacation without pay to many employees.

The decline of six per thousand in total accessions was also distributed equally in the Durable and Nondurable Goods sectors with a reduction in the new hires rate accounting for virtually all the loss. In Durable Goods, all components except Fabricated Metal Products and Special Industry Machinery recorded fewer new hires; whereas, all Nondurable Goods industries declined.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979

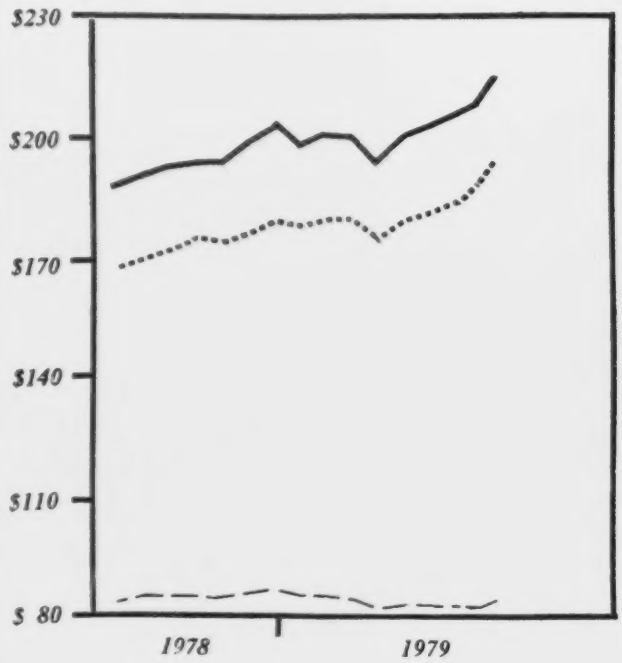
PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



MANHOUR INDEX RISES Despite a 1,300 drop in Manufacturing Production Workers employment, the Manhour Index rose 1.8% to 118.9 over the month. The rise was primarily caused by the 0.9 hour increase in the workweek.

	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	118.9	116.8	118.3
Durable Goods Manhour Index	144.8	142.9	141.4
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.2	108.2	110.7
Textile Manhour Index	94.3	91.7	95.1
Apparel Manhour Index	104.5	103.6	109.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE Spendable Earnings registered a substantial gain of $4.93 to $192.10 during September. This increase was spurred by a $6.33 rise in Average Weekly Earnings. Real Spendable Earnings rose $1.37 to $85.87 because of a 1.0% increase to 223.7 in the Consumer Price Index.

	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$216.41	$210.08	$196.46
Spendable Earnings	192.10	187.17	175.29
Real Spendable Earnings	85.87	84.50	88.04

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

FISCAL YEAR 1979 - A REVIEW OF SERVICES

ES REMAINS STABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979

During Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979), South Carolina Employment Service activities continued at a stable pace in the wake of world-wide economic uncertainty. During the year, there were over 311,000 applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service. This is an increase of 7% above the figure recorded a year ago. Nearly 83% of the available applicants this year were new applicants or renewals of previous applications.

APPLICANT PROFILE

Slightly over half (53%) of the applicants available during the year for services were female, and 48% were black. Close to one-third of the applicants were youth under the age of 22, while 13% were 45 or older. Nearly 41,000 applicants were veterans, half of these having served during the Vietnam era. One-third of the applicants had family incomes low enough to be considered economically disadvantaged, and 10% were welfare recipients. Almost 167,900 applicants (54% of the total) had at least a high school education, of which 31% had received some training beyond high school. Also, 26% were eligible for unemployment benefits, 15% were CETA participants, and 7% were handicapped. The vast majority (91%) were not working at the time of their application with Job Service, while a small precentage (7%) had full time job attachments.

SERVICES PROVIDED

During Fiscal Year 1979, Job Service provided a wide variety of job-related services to available applicants. These ranged from job preparatory services such as counseling and testing, to actual job referral and placement. Approximately 18,700 applicants received counseling, either individually or in group sessions. This was a 10% decrease below the number of individuals counseled in Fiscal 1978. Testing services increased 16%, however, as nearly 24,000 applicants were tested this year. Almost 9,800 applicants were enrolled in training, declining only slightly below last year's level. The majority of these applicants (62%) were enrolled in CETA institutional (classroom) training.

When applicants possess skills and experience qualifying them for jobs which are not on file, Job Service offices make contacts with specific employers to "develop" job openings for these applicants. Job development contacts were made for nearly 24,500 applicants during the year, resulting in 8,276 being placed. The level of applicants placed as a direct result of job development rose 20% over last year.

REFERRAL AND PLACEMENT ACTIVITY

Both job referral and placement activities for the twelve-month period increased slightly over last year. During Fiscal Year 1979, over 140,000 applicants were referred to jobs, the majority (96%) of which were nonagricultural. This represents an increase of 3% above last year.

More than 76,300 applicants were placed in jobs during the year, accounting for 25% of the total applicants available. Over 92% of those placed were in nonagricultural jobs, and 90% were in jobs expected to last over 3 days. The total number of applicants placed this year rose 4% above the figure for Fiscal Year 1978. Of the applicants placed, males outnumbered females by 7,300. Fifty-three percent of those placed were black, while 44% were white. Around 37% were economically disadvantaged, 14% were veterans, and 6% were handicapped. Half of those placed had at least a high school education, and 47% were between the prime working ages of 22 and 44. Close to 10% of the applicants placed were older workers over the age of 45.

Job-seeking activity among youth has increased greatly in recent years, especially during the summer months when special Summer Youth programs are in effect. This is reflected in the number of youth applicants referred and placed by the South Carolina Job Service. A total of 50,619 youth applicants under 22 were referred to jobs during the year, representing 36% of all applicants referred. The 33,767 youth placed in jobs accounted for 44% of the total applicants placed. There were 16,175 youth applicants classified as Summer Youth this year. Nearly 70% of these were placed in jobs, indicating the effectiveness of the Summer Youth program.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979)

	Total	% of Apps. Available	% Change FY'78
Total Apps. Available	311,026	100.0	+ 6.9
Counseled	18,711	6.0	-10.4
Tested	23,975	7.7	+16.4
Enrolled in Training	9,779	3.1	- 0.3
Job Dev. Contacts	24,468	7.9	+41.2
Reffered to Job	140,057	45.0	+ 3.0
Placed in Job	76,335	24.5	+ 3.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Sept. 1979*	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Net Change From Aug. 1979	Net Change From Sept. 1978
TOTAL	1168.0	1165.8	1145.0	+ 2.2	+23.0
MANUFACTURING	392.1	394.1	393.0	– 2.0	– .9
Durable Goods	119.4	120.2	116.9	– .8	+ 2.5
Nondurable Goods	272.7	273.9	276.1	– 1.2	– 3.4
MINING	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	66.0	67.8	69.6	– 1.8	– 3.6
General Building Contractors	19.2	20.1	24.7	– .9	– 5.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.2	52.1	50.2	+ .1	+ 2.0
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.7	15.0	0	– .3
Other Transportation Services	6.3	6.0	5.6	+ .3	+ .7
Communication	14.2	14.3	13.6	– .1	+ .6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	13.0	11.9	– .1	+ 1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	225.7	226.5	217.1	– .8	+ 8.6
Wholesale Trade	47.3	47.4	46.2	– .1	+ 1.1
Retail Trade	178.4	179.1	170.9	– .7	+ 7.5
General Merchandising Stores	25.6	25.8	25.9	– .2	– .3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.5	10.6	9.6	– .1	+ .9
Eating and Drinking Places	50.1	50.4	44.9	– .3	+ 5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	46.6	47.2	44.6	– .6	+ 2.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.7	20.8	19.3	– .1	+ 1.4
SERVICES [1]	160.0	161.2	149.9	– 1.2	+10.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.7	18.3	15.9	– 1.6	+ .8
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.1	+ .1	+ .6
Educational Services	12.8	11.1	13.7	+ 1.7	– .9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	223.4	214.9	218.7	+ 8.5	+ 4.7
Total Federal	36.1	36.7	36.3	– .6	– .2
Total State	67.9	64.7	65.7	+ 3.2	+ 2.2
School	25.4	21.6	24.8	+ 3.8	+ .6
Nonschool	42.5	43.1	40.9	– .6	+ 1.6
Total Local	119.4	113.5	116.7	+ 5.9	+ 2.7
School	65.6	59.7	64.4	+ 5.9	+ 1.2
Nonschool	53.8	53.8	52.3	0	+ 1.5

* *Preliminary*

[1] *Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.*

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Sept. 1979*	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Net Change From Aug. 1979	Net Change From Sept. 1978
MANUFACTURING	392.1	394.1	393.0	– 2.0	– .9
DURABLE GOODS	119.4	120.2	116.9	– .8	+ 2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	16.6	16.7	16.0	– .1	+ .6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.4	9.4	9.0	0	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.1	0	– .2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.7	11.7	– .2	– .2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.5	6.0	– .2	+ .3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.1	14.4	14.0	– .3	+ .1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.4	0	– .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.5	30.3	– .2	+ 1.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.5	+ .1	+ .4
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ .1	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.9	19.8	18.9	+ .1	+ 1.0
Electronic Components and Acc.	7.6	7.5	7.1	+ .1	+ .5
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ .1	+ .1
Other Durable [1]	8.5	8.5	8.7	0	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.7	273.9	276.1	– 1.2	– 3.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.3	14.9	– .2	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	141.4	141.7	143.3	– .3	– 1.9
Weaving Mills	88.1	88.5	87.3	– .4	+ .8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.1	39.6	0	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.0	46.3	46.5	– .3	– .5
Knitting Mills	11.1	11.0	12.5	+ .1	– 1.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.0	19.0	19.5	0	– .5
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.9	4.2	– .1	– .4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.1	11.0	11.5	+ .1	– .4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.7	5.8	0	– .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	46.4	48.7	+ .1	– 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.6	– .1	– .4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	17.9	0	– 1.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.8	7.1	+ .1	– .2
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.8	13.7	– .2	– .1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.3	– .1	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.7	4.7	– .1	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.0	0	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.9	32.5	– .3	+ .1
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.9	19.4	– .2	+ .3
Other Nondurable [2]	16.4	16.7	16.0	– .3	+ .4

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1979*	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979*	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979*	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979*	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
MANUFACTURING	317.0	318.3	316.9	$216.41	$210.08	$196.46	41.3	40.4	41.1	$5.24	$5.20	$4.78
DURABLE GOODS	95.5	95.9	93.3	217.01	210.48	197.69	41.1	40.4	41.1	5.28	5.21	4.81
Lumber and Wood Products	13.5	13.5	12.9	193.77	186.52	180.59	42.4	42.2	43.1	4.57	4.42	4.19
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.3	178.51	177.75	159.14	37.9	37.9	39.1	4.71	4.69	4.07
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.6	9.6	238.14	239.97	231.88	42.0	42.7	43.1	5.67	5.62	5.38
Fabricated Metal Products	11.5	11.7	11.4	210.91	208.05	189.88	41.6	42.2	40.4	5.07	4.93	4.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.5	22.7	236.17	231.54	215.46	41.8	41.2	42.0	5.65	5.62	5.13
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.5	218.82	216.63	199.35	40.9	41.5	40.6	5.35	5.22	4.91
Electric and Electronic Equipment	15.8	15.7	14.9	203.03	181.71	176.22	41.1	37.7	39.6	4.94	4.82	4.45
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	178.40	176.53	169.45	37.4	37.4	38.6	4.77	4.72	4.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.5	222.3	223.6	216.00	210.08	196.05	41.3	40.4	41.1	5.23	5.20	4.77
Food and Kindred Products	9.3	9.5	9.3	189.83	185.33	170.64	41.0	39.6	39.5	4.63	4.68	4.32
Textile Mill Products	124.8	124.9	125.5	210.67	203.00	193.16	41.8	40.6	41.9	5.04	5.00	4.61
Weaving Mills	79.9	80.1	78.4	215.37	208.38	196.09	41.9	40.7	41.9	5.14	5.12	4.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.3	37.2	35.2	213.82	212.18	192.10	41.6	41.2	41.4	5.14	5.15	4.64
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.9	42.1	42.3	216.49	205.23	200.13	42.2	40.4	42.4	5.13	5.08	4.72
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	10.1	183.23	181.12	175.85	40.9	40.7	40.8	4.48	4.45	4.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.6	16.0	222.68	207.38	206.15	41.7	39.5	41.9	5.34	5.25	4.92
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	3.3	196.31	201.31	194.62	39.9	41.0	42.4	4.92	4.91	4.59
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	9.9	10.3	194.77	187.20	174.66	42.9	41.6	42.6	4.54	4.50	4.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.1	41.0	144.34	142.08	133.14	37.2	37.0	37.4	3.88	3.84	3.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.4	9.7	131.04	133.58	123.71	35.9	36.3	36.6	3.65	3.68	3.38
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.1	15.0	135.42	129.95	122.67	36.5	35.8	36.4	3.71	3.63	3.37
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	10.0	9.9	335.58	332.21	301.10	43.3	43.2	43.2	7.75	7.69	6.97
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.4	3.4	214.14	220.08	209.82	37.9	39.3	39.0	5.65	5.60	5.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.2	21.8	310.54	305.15	266.15	43.8	43.1	41.2	7.09	7.08	6.46
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	15.0	14.5	301.28	293.48	252.32	44.9	44.0	41.5	6.71	6.67	6.08

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept 1978
MANUFACTURING	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	.4	.4	.4	4.4	5.9	4.4	3.0	3.9	3.2	.5	.7	.2
DURABLE GOODS	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.6	.4	.4	.3	4.1	5.5	4.0	2.4	3.7	2.7	.7	.6	.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	7.6	6.8	5.2	7.5	6.7	*	.1	.1	4.6	8.1	6.1	3.0	6.0	3.8	.2	.2	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.6	1.7	3.1	1.3	1.4	2.8	.1	.1	*	4.3	4.0	3.1	1.2	2.8	1.9	2.5	.6	*
Fabricated Metal Products	6.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.3	1.3	.1	*	5.7	7.3	4.6	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.3	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.0	.1	.4	.1	3.8	4.0	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.0	.6	*	.1
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	.1	.1	.1	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	*	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.8	.3	.1	.2	3.5	5.4	4.1	2.4	3.7	3.1	.1	.7	.1
Instruments and Related Products	2.4	5.8	2.7	1.5	5.0	2.3	.2	.3	.1	1.2	3.8	2.8	1.0	2.5	1.2	*	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.4	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.0	.4	.4	.4	4.5	6.1	4.6	3.2	4.1	3.4	.4	.8	.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	7.5	6.6	5.2	7.1	5.8	.2	.3	.8	5.9	8.0	4.8	4.1	5.9	3.6	.7	.1	*
Textile Mill Products	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.1	.2	.2	.2	4.9	6.2	5.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	.5	.9	.4
Weaving Mills	4.7	5.5	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.1	.1	.1	.2	5.1	6.3	4.9	3.6	4.2	3.7	.3	.7	.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	5.2	5.9	4.1	4.6	5.2	3.4	.1	.1	.1	5.7	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	.5	.4	.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.3	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.9	4.6	*	*	.3	4.5	6.9	5.0	3.3	4.6	4.0	.1	.9	.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	4.4	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.7	.5	.4	.2	3.0	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	.3	1.1	.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.9	5.8	2.5	3.2	5.4	.2	.4	.3	9.7	11.7	6.7	5.5	6.1	5.2	2.1	3.8	.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.9	8.0	7.1	5.0	5.9	5.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	6.5	9.5	6.7	5.1	6.1	5.4	.5	1.9	.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.2	7.2	6.2	4.3	5.4	5.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	5.2	6.2	5.2	.6	.3	*
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.8	11.1	7.9	5.3	7.2	6.1	1.8	3.0	1.2	7.7	11.1	7.8	5.9	7.2	6.1	.8	2.4	.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	*	*	*	2.3	4.5	3.2	1.6	2.5	1.5	.1	.2	*
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.9	*	.2	.3	4.2	5.4	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.3	.3	.1	.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	1.3	1.6	.8	1.1	1.5	.3	*	*	1.1	1.4	1.3	.7	.8	.8	.1	*	.1
Synthetic Fibers	1.2	.9	1.9	.6	.8	1.7	.5	*	*	1.3	1.4	1.4	.8	.7	.9	.2	*	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees
*** Rate of .05 or less**

NOTE: **Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.**

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